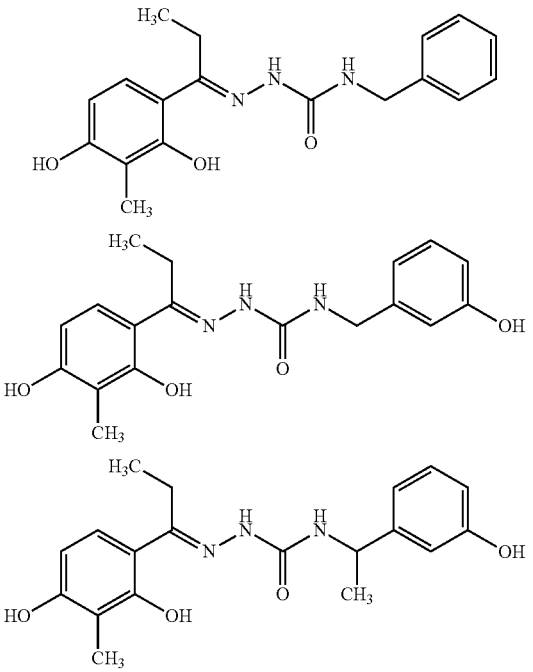
n is 0,

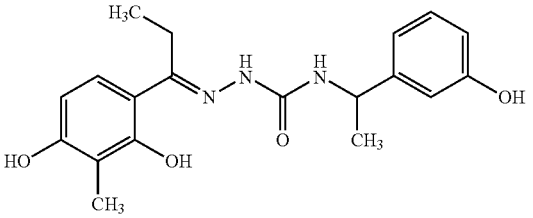
Ar is a phenyl group optionally substituted by a hydroxyl group, and

Z is a methylene group optionally substituted by a methyl group or an ethyl group.

17. The inhibitor, therapeutic agent or proliferation promoter according to claim **1**, wherein the compound represented by the formula (I) is a compound selected from the group consisting of the following:

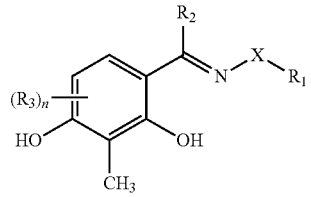


18. The inhibitor, therapeutic agent or proliferation promoter according to claim **1**, wherein the compound represented by the formula (I) is an optical isomer of the R form of the following compound:



19. A method for screening for a substance for treating and/or preventing a disease associated with promoted nuclear translocation of YAP and/or TAZ, comprising the following steps:

(step 1) a step of culturing cells in a medium containing a compound represented by the following formula (I) or a salt thereof:



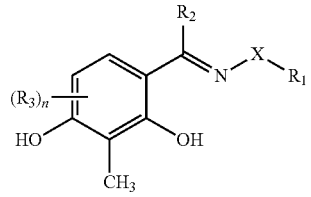
(I)

{wherein, X is a single bond, —CH_2COO—, —CONH—, or —NHCO—, R_1 is an alkyl group having 1-10 carbon atoms and optionally having substituent(s), an aryl group optionally having substituent(s), or —Y—W—Z—Ar wherein Y and Z are each a single bond or an alkylene group having 1-6 carbon atoms and optionally having substituent (s), W is an oxygen atom, a sulfur atom or $N(R_4)$, R_4 is a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group having 1-6 carbon atoms, Ar is an aryl group optionally having substituent(s), R_2 is an alkyl group having 1-6 carbon atoms and optionally having substituent(s), R_3 is a hydroxyl group, and n is 0, 1 or 2},

(step 2) a step of measuring, in the presence of a test substance, an abundance of YAP and/or TAZ in the nucleus of the cell obtained in (step 1);

(step 3) a step of determining the test substance as a substance for treating and/or preventing a disease associated with promoted nuclear translocation of YAP and/or TAZ when the abundance of YAP and/or TAZ in the nucleus measured in (step 2) is reduced compared to an abundance of YAP and/or TAZ in the absence of the test substance.

20. An optically active form of a compound represented by the following formula (I), or a salt thereof:



(I)

{wherein, X is a single bond, —CH_2COO—, —CONH—, or —NHCO—, R_1 is an alkyl group having 1-10 carbon atoms and optionally having substituent(s), an aryl group optionally having substituent(s), or —Y—W—Z—Ar wherein Y and Z are each a single bond or an alkylene group having 1-6 carbon atoms and optionally having substituent (s), W is an oxygen atom, a sulfur atom or $N(R_4)$, R_4 is a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group having 1-6 carbon atoms, Ar is an aryl group optionally having substituent(s), R_2 is an alkyl group having 1-6 carbon atoms and optionally having substituent(s), R_3 is a hydroxyl group, and n is 0, 1 or 2 (provided that when X is —NHCO—, R_2 is an ethyl group, and n is 0, then R_1 is not —CH_2—NH—C_6H_5)}.

21. The optically active form or a salt thereof according to claim **20**, wherein X is —NHCO—.

22. The optically active form or a salt thereof according to claim **20**, wherein R_2 is an alkyl group having 1-6 carbon atoms, and n is 0.